

DIFFERING TASTES

The Chinese have a way of pickling and preserving eggs which turns them as black as jet;

And the flavor of eggs so preserved is supposed to improve as the years go by;

But Americans prefer their eggs soft boiled, fried, or poached;

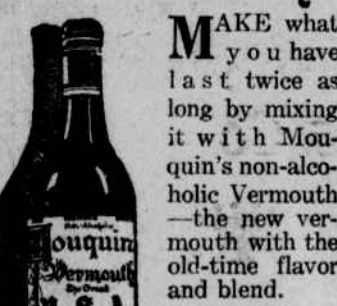
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QUICK PAYMENT OF AMERICAN DEBTS URGED BY FRANCE

Liquidation at Rate of Exchange at Which They Were Negotiated.

REPARATIONS TO WAIT

Britain's Renewal of Offer to Waive Reopens Entire Discussion.

SAYS PARIS CAN'T PAY

London Financier Quoted as Saying Also That Britain Will Not.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Feb. 2.

Renewal by Premier Lloyd George of his assurance that Great Britain was ready to waive her allied loans if the United States would do likewise has opened wide the throttle of discussion here of the interrelated debt question which is taking several new turns. In lieu of the total debt cancellation idea, which is being more seriously considered than it ever was, comes the suggestion that the allied war debts be liquidated as soon as possible at the rate of exchange at which they were negotiated during the war. This is the opinion of the Commerce Committee of the French Parliament, which has been discussing the German reparations plan, but without arousing any amount of enthusiasm for what Premier Lloyd George and Briand believed would be hailed with delight by American bankers as giving something substantial on which to base international financial deals.

The parliamentary committee comprises leaders of both the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies and is utterly opposed to any final settlement of Germany's reparations payments until the outcome of the interrelated war debt negotiations is known. Insisting, moreover, on the necessity for the Allies getting guarantees more substantial than those provided by the Lloyd George-Briand accord in so far as German reparations payments are concerned, this apparently being an effort to strengthen the allied position that Germany cannot negotiate any loans in the United States without allied consent and under the assurance that the Allies will have a first lien on all German resources until the last penny of the Versailles treaty obligations is paid.

Economic Revolution.
To arrange the German reparations settlements without taking into consideration the program of the allied war debts would, it is asserted, result in an economic revolution which might even reverse the world positions and cause the collapse of France.

The committee has tackled the question of currency inflation, and is proposing that all the allied Governments refrain from further emissions which are not covered directly by commercial guarantees, this being contrary to the view held until recently by Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, that the French currency inflation was not serious and that the work of reconstruction in the devastated regions should be continued even if it required the running of the Treasury's printing presses day and night in turning out bank notes.

"The financial aid of our allies is indispensable," the committee declares. "However, it can only be effective through credits between Governments, for there is not a banker in the world whose solvency is sufficient to meet our credit needs."

British View Quoted.
The *Journal's* London correspondent interviewed a person whom he describes as "Britain's greatest financier," quoting this authority as saying regarding the coming mission to the United States: "These loans (made by America to Great Britain) will not be paid either by you or by us or by anybody. From this money we have borrowed from America we have not profited. We have loaned some of it to Italy and much of it to France."

"And why did France need it? Because you had 5,000,000 men in the trenches, while America, as well as England—but to a less degree—were able to continue work."

"What! you expect us to ask for payment for the uniforms wherein your valiant soldiers went to meet death?" The British, continues this financier, realize that France cannot pay.

Asked whether the French could negotiate their German paper in the United States, he is quoted as saying he believes it impossible, adding: "I repeat, each country must pay farewell to its loans."

As a first step toward mobilizing what Germany owes France a group of socialists have filed a bill providing for an issue by the Bank of France of 150,000,000,000 francs in new bank notes secured by the German reparations, these to be used in the devastated regions in the rebuilding work, for the repayment of the national defense bonds and for the amortization of outstanding national loans, whereby the nation's exterior credit would again be reopened.

FRENCH WOULD WORK WITH ZEPPELIN CO.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—French interests are seeking to negotiate an agreement with the Zeppelin company providing for joint operation of airships for peace-time pursuits, says a dispatch to the *Boersen-Zeitung* from Friedrichshafen. No agreement has yet been perfected, according to the dispatch, but it is likely that one will be reached in view of the need of the Germans for outside assistance.

A feeling exists in certain circles, adds the report, that the German airship industry will be wiped out unless aided by foreign capital. In this connection cooperation with American interests is suggested as probable.

MILAN HONORS POET.

MILAN, Feb. 2.—The municipality of Milan has issued a decree providing that the house where Alessandro Manzoni, the Italian writer, lived and died, shall be considered a national monument.

Manzoni was born in Milan in 1773 and died there in 1828. He was noted as an Italian novelist and poet, and was head of the Romantic School of writers.

Gallatin Would Cancel Debt of France to U. S.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Feb. 2.

IN a letter to *The New York Herald of Paris* Frederick Gallatin of New York urges the cancellation of the debt owed by France to the United States on the ground that this money was spent while the Allies were fighting "America's war" and asserting that "until the day of the armistice not one American made three inch gun or one round of American made artillery ammunition for these guns was fired in action by the United States troops."

REBUFF BY ALLIES STIRS WASHINGTON

Purpose to Ignore Wilson Administration Seen in Mesopotamian Mandate.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Feb. 2.

Approval of the form of the British mandate for Mesopotamia by the allied Powers without regard to any interest which the United States might have is regarded with increasing irritation by officials here. This irritation is especially keen in view of the fact that the terms of the mandate, which have been given to the press but not to the American Government, are wholly at variance with the letter addressed some time ago by Secretary of State Coby to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In that note the United States protested against the exploitation of any mandate territory for the benefit of the country holding the mandate. It was represented that such a course would be in violation of the spirit of mandates as understood at the Versailles conference.

It had been assumed the British Government would reply to Mr. Coby's note by stating that the mandate was on the form of the mandate.

The form of mandate adopted for Mesopotamia is known as "Class A" and must still be referred to the league for approval. There is little hope that the League Council will disapprove, however, in view of its action already on "Class A" mandates, under which general classification the islands of the Pacific have been allocated. The "Class C" mandates are regarded by the United States as violating the spirit of the treaty just as much as the Mesopotamian mandate.

It is assumed in official quarters here that the allied Powers have decided to ignore the Wilson Administration, because of its brief tenure in office, and present a fait accompli for the Harding Administration. This is believed to be the result of a lack of understanding of the American system. The European Governments, it is said, can hardly be aware that the floating of an outgoing Administration and to that extent of the American people is unlikely to be condoned by any Administration that may succeed to power.

While it is realized that there is little which the present Administration can do to protect American interests in Mesopotamia and other mandate territories, the record will nevertheless be kept straight.

It is not expected that the British Government will go so far as to ignore the Coby note altogether, and Mr. Coby is being relied upon to reply to it in terms that will be strong enough to be understood abroad. There will be no recession from the principle that Americans are entitled to equal rights in Mesopotamia and elsewhere in mandate territory.

The administration will maintain this position in the disposition of the Island of Yap, concerning which strong representations are being prepared.

RUSSIAN DUCHESS BURIED IN GETHSEMANE

Sister of Late Empress, Says Jerusalem Despatch.

JERUSALEM, Feb. 2.—The bodies of Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia, a sister of the late Empress, and her maid have been privately buried in a crypt in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen in Gethsemane.

A despatch from London January 17 said that two bodies, supposed to be those of Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of former Emperor Nicholas, and her maid were expected to reach Egypt in a short time on board the British steamship *De Vanha*. The bodies, the despatch added, had been disinterred at Ekaterinburg and smuggled through Persia. On their arrival in Egypt they were to be taken to the Holy Land for final interment.

In April of last year a despatch from Pekin reported that the bodies of four members of the former Russian imperial family had arrived in Peking from Harbin and been buried in the Russian cemetery outside the city wall. The body of Grand Duchess Elizabeth was said to have been among them.

U. S. ARMY OFFICER IS AT BERGDOLL TRIAL

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—An Eberbach despatch says an officer representing the American Army has arrived there to attend the trial of the two Americans arrested when attempting to take into custody Grover C. Bergdoll. The request that they be turned over to the army for court martial has been definitely rejected.

The trial will proceed before a German court and the charge probably will be usurpation of authority.

INDIANAPOLIS Ind. Feb. 2.—The American Legion will take steps to seek out the man who is reported to have aided Grover C. Bergdoll to escape from Canada into Germany, Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant, said to-day. Mr. Bolles said that newspaper reports carried the statement that Department of Justice agents who investigated the case claimed that Bergdoll obtained his passport in Winnipeg by using an American Legion button and the army discharge papers of a legionnaire.

If it is found that a member of the legion aided Bergdoll's escape the organization will make every effort to apprehend the man and cause his speedy trial, Mr. Bolles said.

ARCHBISHOP HAYES IS IN ROME

ROME, Feb. 2.—Archbishop Hayes of New York, accompanied by his secretary, arrived here this evening. The Archbishop was received at the station by Mr. O'Hern, rector of the American College, Father Mahoney, spiritual director of the college; Mr. Corretti, former auditor of the apostolic delegation in the United States, and several other ecclesiastics and many lay friends. The Archbishop drove to the American College in company with Mr. Corretti.

DECLARES AMERICA ASSURES LIBERTY

Admiral Rodman Tells Chileans It Is Guarantee to All, Even Weakest.

INTENDS NO DOMINATION

Calls Visit of Fleet a New Manifestation of True Monroe Doctrine.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 2.—Admiral Rodman, commander of the United States Pacific fleet visiting Chilean waters, is quoted in an interview in the *Mercurio* as saying the visit of the fleet is a new manifestation of the true Monroe Doctrine as it is felt by the people of the United States and as they wish it felt among the other American nations.

"The visit is a manifestation of the feeling of equality and perfect independence that the United States fully recognizes toward all the free countries of America and is a respectful and sincere greeting from one republic to another," Admiral Rodman is quoted as saying. "Our attitude would be at the most that of a protector and never a dictator."

"Our position is to guarantee the complete liberty to all American countries, even the weakest in the direct progress of their own affairs. Our purpose, should the occasion arise, would be to show them that to say whatever European Government attempts to intervene in America: 'Thus far and no farther shalt thou go.'"

The *Diario Ilustrado* says the call of the vessels at a Chilean port is "nothing less than a ratification of the sincere affection linking Chile and the United States and is a mark of the tacit understanding and mutual respect which subsists between the republics."

Admiral Rodman and his staff called upon President Alessandri and members of the Cabinet, who reviewed a parade of 600 sailors from the fleet. After reviewing the parade President Alessandri turned to Admiral Rodman and said: "I cannot resist the desire to express the hope that the constellation in the North American flag may continue spreading its powerful rays of light for the material and moral progress of the world, and that under the light of those rays the new humanity will be fused in universal harmony and fraternity."

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 2.—President Leguia of Peru, accompanied by the Minister of Marine, called upon Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the United States Atlantic fleet, here to-day. Admiral Wilson was the guest of honor at a banquet given by Lieutenant Commander Paul Fitzsimons, member of the United States Naval Mission to Peru, and his wife, who formerly was Elsie French Vandaville.

"In paying respect to the North Americans in our country," says the *Commercio*, "the Peruvian people and Government know the United States represents justice and right in the world. We admire the great people of the United States and desire their friendship."

FINDS DYNAMITE IN TIME.
ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 2.—An attempt to dynamite the American Legion building here to-night was frustrated by Henry G. Lancaster, a legionnaire, who discovered the smoking fuse of a package of dynamite planted beneath a corner of the building and stamped it out.



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MERCY IS EXTENDED TO IRISH AMBUSER

Death Sentence Imposed on Joseph Murphy Commuted to Life Term.

HE KILLED A SOLDIER

Two More Attacks From Ambush Attempted in Dublin—Five Since Sunday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Feb. 2.

After four postponements of the execution of the death sentence imposed upon Joseph Murphy, found guilty of murdering a soldier from ambush in Cork, Sir Nevill Maccready, commanding the Government forces in Ireland, commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. An official announcement from Dublin Castle reiterated that there was no doubt as to his guilt, but stated that owing to the mental agony suffered by Murphy as the result of the repeated postponements of carrying out the death sentence it had been decided at headquarters to set aside the extreme penalty as an act of mercy. The case had aroused unusual interest and there had been many appeals for mercy, in which Catholic and other churchmen joined.

The Crown has not acted in cases of girls caught carrying arms concealed under their clothes. One high official intimated that the military did not want to "follow the example of Sinn Feiners in dragging women into the fight."

Two more attacks from ambush attempted in Dublin last night brought the number of attacks on military cars since Sunday to five. A bomb was hurled into a military lorry in North Strand at 3 o'clock last night. The fire was returned with no military casualties. About the same time an unsuccessful attempt was made to ambush a group of soldiers in Nassau Street, and it is believed one civilian was wounded. Robert Dixon, a Justice of the Peace, was shot and killed in his home in Wicklow county by two masked men who demanded money. Mr. Dixon's son was seriously wounded.

Four policemen were ambushed in Drimoleague, west of Cork. One was killed and another was wounded twice. Dublin Castle has made several arrests in the city of persons collecting funds for Ireland. The authorities also found a document laying a demand on families in Tipperary to support the army, indicating, in the opinion of Dublin Castle, that the Sinn Feiners are hard up.

The Irish office expressed confidence to-night that the crown forces were rapidly hemming in the Sinn Fein gunmen and were so restricting their activities that they could not carry out the outrages that had been planned. It also was said that the military was making much progress in rounding up firearms. The recent bomb attacks were explained as acts of desperation.

Sir Hanar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is not expected to be back in London for another ten days. It is stated here that he is having success in laying the groundwork for the formation of a South Ireland Parliament. At the same time it is admitted that every attempt is being made to get Michael Collins, commanding the Irish

republican army, and Joseph Mulcahy, the crown believing that if these and two or three other extremists can be rounded up on which to base the belief that anything can be accomplished in this direction while the so-called gunmen are in control.

Private peace moves are known to be going on under cover, but Government officials say that there is no foundation on which to base the belief that anything can be accomplished in this direction while the so-called gunmen are in control.

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